

INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY J. P. CHAPMAN.

THE PRICE OF FREEDOM IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN, EDITORS.

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THE STATE SENTINEL.

It is published every Tuesday—Office on Washington Street, South-east of the State House.

TERMS.—Two dollars a year, in advance. In no instance will more than one year be sent till the money is received. Subscribers who receive the paper a few weeks before the expiration of each year or term, and if the payment for a succeeding year or term be not advanced, the paper will be discontinued. This rule will be adhered to in all cases. One dollar will be received for six months, and fifty cents for three months—always in advance.

Five dollars will be received for three years, or three papers will be sent one year for the same.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Will be inserted three times at one dollar a square, (25 lines) and be continued at the rate of 25 cents a square weekly. Quarterly advertisements inserted at \$3 a square of 25 lines.

Yearly advertisements will be accommodated on reasonable terms, which should always be made in writing as agreed upon.

All advertisements from abroad must be accompanied by the cash, or no attention will be paid to them.

Postage must be paid.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1843.

In the South Bend Free Press of Jan. 7, appears a letter from Indianapolis, which is one of a series giving sketches of the Senators personal and political. Speaking of Mr. Herriman, the writer says:—

"Mr. Herriman was elected from the La Grange district, in 1841. He was one of the three new Senators who were elected that year, and were obliged to draw, as one could only serve one year, another two—and the other the full term, and was so lucky as to draw the latter."

The writer who there acknowledges the truth—that there were only "three new Senators" elected that year; and of course he must admit that Mr. FITCHER has no right to the seat he occupies, though his party in the Senate countenance and encourage his usurpation and perjured a Standing Committee in order to obtain a report in his favor, and contrary to justice and right. Way is this matter permitted to rest as it does in the Senate? A report of the facts should be given to the people, that they may see to what lengths men will go to retain power and maintain usurpation.

End of the World.

Abel Thomas, a Universalist preacher of Brooklyn, N. Y., has taken up the cudgels against Miller, the Second Advent Preacher, who predicts the destruction of the world in 1843. Mr. Thomas exposes Miller's erroneous calculations in a multitude of instances; but particularly in two, which we should think quite enough to destroy him.

"Our A. D. is deficient four years. See margin of quarto bible at Matt. i. 1, and Luke ii. 21. In strict reckoning, the year 1843 will be actually 1847 years from the birth of Christ. According to Miller's own figures, therefore, the world should have been burnt up in 1839!"

"Miller adopts the reckoning of 360 days to a year, a deficiency of nearly 51 days per annum since Christ's death, which amounts to an error of more than 26 years! Take 26 from 1843, leaves 1817, at which time the world should have been burnt up, if Miller were right in all other respects! Miller states that there are now no less than 700 talented preachers, and 1,000,000 converts zealously engaged in the great work of propagating his doctrine."

"Doubtless the pleasure is great in being cheated as to cheat."

Massachusetts.

The following statement of facts will show how the Whigs in the Massachusetts legislature were able to elect a Whig Speaker of the House of Representatives. These facts show that Federalism is the "same old power" everywhere; it never yet failed to usurp power against the wishes of the majority when it had the ability to do so.

MORE BROAD REALISM.—In the organization of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts it was found that parties were so closely balanced, that it was supposed one vote would decide the choice of Speaker. The Speaker was chosen by a vote of 100 to 99, and claiming to vote whose seats were disputed, the one a Democrat and the other a Whig.

The Democrat, Mr. Nash, of Whately, received a clear majority of the votes given for representatives, but when the whig selection discovered it, they counted in two votes for "Register of Deeds" put by mistake in the wrong box, and on that pretence, refused a certificate.

The whig whose seat was disputed, was Mr. Hilly, of Chelsea. It appears that after the town meeting had been legally dissolved, the whigs got together and chose a Representative, and gave him a certificate.

It was most vehemently contended by that party that Mr. Hilly had no right to sit, but that the speaker was chosen, because he had a certificate, though the record of the town meeting which was produced, showed that he was not legally chosen, and it was in like manner contended that Mr. Nash should be denied his seat till after the choice of a speaker, because he had no certificate, and the record which was exhibited showed that he was lawfully elected.

Mr. Russell well remarked in the debate, that he should not wish the candidate of his choice to be elected speaker by a vote of a person who was to be ousted afterwards as not entitled to his place, and that he should desire him to resign if he were elected in such a manner.

Missouri.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature, held on Monday evening, Dec. 19, 1842, a resolution was passed in favor of holding the National Democratic Convention on the 14th of November, 1843. The meeting expressed a preference for Mr. Martin Johnson for Vice President; but agreed without qualification to support the nominees of the National Convention.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRINCETON, JAN. 5, 1843.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The whigs called a meeting here on Saturday last, for their advertisement said, to appoint delegates to a whig convention at Indianapolis. When they met, they called a venerable old gentleman, of the hard core stamp, to the Chair. I do assure you he looked very comely with his buffalo robe on. They appointed a would-be Chancellor Secretary. After the meeting was organized, the would-be Chancellor offered a resolution that our Senator and Representative should be instructed to vote for no one, who was not in favor of a protective tariff, for U. S. Senator. Then up jumped a big General, and said that that resolution was not strong enough for him; and he had it amended, as I am told, to read judicious and protective tariff. He is the same General that came here last winter, and was elected for a Land Office. After waiting and trying for some six months, and finding that there were at least 365,321 more pigs than there were, he would stand no chance to get a roof, much less a sack. At up over since. These very men knew that Miller and Hargrove were instructed at the polls to vote for Gen. Howard, or some other good and true Democrat. I am told that there were not exceeding fifty at the meeting, part of whom were Democrats. Some also who voted with the whigs in 1840, but will never do it again, if they are to be believed. It is well known that if it had not been for the election of U. S. Senator, J. J. Neely could not have got 150 votes in the county against John Hargrove—one of the best Representatives that this county has had in many a year; a man whom both parties believe to be honest and correct. But enough at this time. When these resolutions and instructions are published, I may have occasion to say something more.

Yours, &c. A FEDERALIST DEMOCRAT.

DIED, on Wednesday evening last, at Greencastle, Indiana, CARVER W. MITCHELL, a Student in the Asbury University, from Elkhart county, Ia.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1843.

Whig Tactics.

It will be perceived, by our report of Legislative proceedings, on yesterday, in the Senate, that a resolution was introduced by Mr. Collett, of Vermilion, providing for going into the election of a United States Senator, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, before Thursday next—the day after to-morrow. Now Senators well know, that inasmuch as the election in Jackson county, for Representative, took place on yesterday, and inasmuch as the votes cannot be canvassed before to-morrow, there might be an uncertainty in the arrival of the member from Jackson by Monday, at least there was a positive certainty that he would not be here by Thursday, the time they required the House to adjourn, to make the resolution binding. Under this view, Mr. Bright moved to strike out "Thursday" and insert "Saturday"—the time, if no accident happens, the new member will be able to take his seat; but this reasonable amendment was voted down by a party vote. Mr. West remarked, in support of this amendment, that all he wanted to know was, whether the member from Jackson was in his seat, for him to go into the election, he was whig or democrat; but he did not wish to be taken by surprise. The Democrats next attempted to strike out the proviso, but the count again stuck to their proviso. What do they intend by this unreasonable and unheard of proviso? Do they intend, if the House recedes on Thursday, to way-lay the road and murder or abduct the Representative from Jackson? It appears to us that no other reason can be urged in favor of such a provision. We do not, however, charge the Democrats with so high-handed a proceeding; but for the life of us we cannot think of any other reason. The resolution was finally adopted with the proviso. This is truly whiggery—whiggery—whiggery.

State Bank of Indiana.

Mr. Merrill, President of this institution, denies in the Indianapolis Journal, that the report of the deficiencies in its branches, made through a letter in the Ohio Statesman, by Mr. Palmer, is true, and gives some data to prove that the institution is sound. We will copy the most important to-morrow.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Enquirer is greatly mistaken in supposing Mr. Palmer the author of the letter which appeared in the Ohio Statesman. We have before noticed this matter; and do so now to inform the Enquirer that the extracts as made by the correspondent of the Statesman were bona fide extracts from Mr. Palmer's report. It will be well for the Enquirer to wait till the whole report is printed, when all the facts, and not a garbled statement, will be laid before the public. The beauties of a State Bank will then be made apparent. The skimming of the bankers in advance, is only an attempt to forestall public opinion, and which, in the end, prove that such attempts are as poor as has been the management of the bank.

Gen. Jackson's Fine.

The joint resolution, unconditionally refunding to Gen. Jackson, the \$1,000 fine unjustly assessed against him for his gallant defence of New Orleans, by the traitorous Judge Hall, passed the House of Representatives on the 14th inst., only fourteen Federalists voting against it. In order that they may have all the honor and glory which such a refusal may secure them, in all time to come, and for fear the world may not know the bitterness of their hatred towards the brave and patriotic hero of the Hermange, we give their names in conspicuous type. Here they are:

VOICES.—Messrs. Bradley, Claypool, Davis, M. F. Flanagan, Foulke, Gilbert, Hatt, Hucksby, Marvin, Mitchell, Shelby, Stratton, Summers and Thompson.—14.

Should a resolution be introduced to pay the heirs of the traitor HALL, no doubt these men would found voting in its favor, in imitation of the Federalists of the U. S. Senate.

Gen. Jackson, in a letter which he addressed to the editor of the Globe, in consequence of some notice in that paper of the failure of the bill authorizing the payment of his fine at New Orleans, at the last session, said:—

"You judged rightly of my feelings when you say I would not touch one cent of the money under that odious and insulting amended bill; and those who proposed the amendment, if they possessed any honorable feeling, knew that I would not. I would starve before I would be fed on their excrement, at the expense of my honor and my fame. When I appeal to my God for acts of special grace—not to man. Through you I present my thanks to my friends for so promptly voting down this odious and insulting amended bill. My gratitude is due to the Republican States for their efforts to have this unjust imputation upon my fame wiped from the records, by a law refunding the fine and costs so unjustly and tyrannically imposed by a vindictive judge sitting in his own case."

A Joint Resolution.

In relation to the Navigation of the River Mississippi, introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Miller, on Monday, Jan. 10.

WHEREAS, By an act for the admission of Louisiana into the Union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said State, it is provided that the River Mississippi, and the navigable waters leading into the Gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said State as to the inhabitants of other States, without any tax, impost, or toll therefor; and inasmuch as it is a duty, impost, or toll therefor, imposed by the said State.

AND WHEREAS, During the past year many of the incorporated towns and cities in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana have, in violation of the true spirit and meaning of said act, levied and collected taxes or tolls upon and from the citizens of the State of Indiana, navigating the Mississippi, by carrying on board of their boats, who may land for the purpose of procuring supplies, to pay a toll, even when no artificial landing has been made. Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to procure the passage of a law by Congress, or the adoption of rules or regulations, by which our citizens, navigating the Mississippi, may be secured in the use of said act, and use and navigate said river as a common highway, together with all the incidental privileges to which they are justly entitled, without paying any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our Senators and Members in Congress, a copy of the above, and ask also to the Governor of Mississippi river, with a request that they shall lay the same before their several Legislatures.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday, 3d inst. In the Senate, the vote for Speaker was, Benjamin C. Rippen (Dem.) 17; Wm. H. Hays (Whig) 12. In the House, the Speaker, H. Wright (Dem.) 56; J. Foreman (Whig) 39.

The Corydon Whig is in favor of repealing so much of the estray law as makes it imperative that all notices shall be published by the State Printer. So are we, though we expect to be State Printers one of these days.

THE DEMOCRATIC CRY.—A Revenue Tariff; No Debt; Separation from Banks; Economy; Retrenchment; and strict adherence to the Constitution.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

A message of the House, transmitted the following bills:

Providing for the incorporation of the town of Leavenworth, in Crawford county; referred to the committee on corporations.

To locate a certain State road in the county of Greene; passed to a second reading.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

The President laid before the Senate a remonstrance from Abram T. Ellis and others, of Knox county; laid on the table.

By Mr. Gregory, from 501 citizens of Montgomery county, referred to the committee on roads.

Mr. Davis, from citizens of Hancock county, relative to a eighty seminary; referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mitchell, from citizens of Elkhart county, relative to the mode of doing township business; referred to a select committee.

Mr. Bright, from citizens of Indiana, praying that the stockholders of the State bank of Indiana be made individually liable for the loans said bank; referred to the committee on the State bank.

Mr. Wright moved to instruct the committee to bring in a bill providing for the liquidation of the bank; laid upon the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Parker, from the committee on finance, to whom had been referred the propriety of reducing the salaries of public officers, and the per diem allowance of members of the Legislature, reported adversely to the measure, showing that the salaries of the Governor, Judges and per diem allowance of the members of the Legislature, for this State, are now below the average of all the other States. The report concluded by recommending that no further legislation be had on the subject.

On motion of Mr. McGaughey, the report was laid on the table, in order that it might be printed.

The question recurring on the number of copies to be printed.

Mr. McGaughey moved 500.

Mr. Ewing said this report and its conclusions seemed to be predicated upon the fees, salaries and allowances of similar officers in other States. Now he objected to such a standard. The true standard is, the price of produce here, and not the amount of fees and salaries there. We are not in the condition to pay the fees and salaries of other States. The law, however, has been referred to. One dollar now, will buy more than two would a few years ago. Public opinion demands a reduction, and shall we be denounced as demagogues if we propose to act in accordance with that opinion. The standard of fees must be reduced to the condition of things. The standard in that report was the contents of the report, and not the report itself. However, he hoped the report would go to the people; for that purpose he was willing it should be printed.

Mr. Watts was opposed to the printing, upon the ground that it was not in accordance with the demands of the people; that it was predicated upon erroneous data; and that it was a subject of State Librarian concern. So far as the subject of State Librarian is concerned, he would only say, that the report evinced such a labored effort as is made to support a sinking cause. He said the Governor's salaries, in some six or seven States of the Union, were lower than that of Indiana.

Mr. Collins said, that report claimed to come from the finance committee, and was approved by committee. Now, as he was one of that committee, he thought it due to himself to explain. He did not know till the report was made, that the committee had had any final action on the subject; and he was opposed to the contents of the report. He would oppose the printing, because it was a subject of State Librarian concern. So far as the subject of State Librarian is concerned, he would only say, that the report evinced such a labored effort as is made to support a sinking cause. He said the Governor's salaries, in some six or seven States of the Union, were lower than that of Indiana.

Mr. Gregory said he was in favor of the report. Public officers were now paid in rags—not money. When good money is paid to public officers, the reduction may be necessary; but he should oppose it now.

Mr. Ritchey thought a reduction of salaries injudicious at present. The money now paid public officers was such as to reduce the real value to about what the friends of reduction proposed.

Mr. Read said he must be permitted, like others, to "define his position." He was a member of the committee that made the report, and that committee was divided in opinion; and they had authorized the chairman to make his report; but he wished it distinctly understood, that he was in favor of a reduction, provided it was general. He was not afraid to take the lion in hands, and go for the reduction of the salaries of the Governor and Judges.

On motion, 500 copies of the report were then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Herriman moved to take from the table the report and bill relative to compelling the bank to receive in payment of debts, sinking fund scrip; which prevailed.

The question being on Mr. Harris's motion to strike out "on his own affidavit," wherever it occurred, and insert "on the testimony of two competent witnesses."

Mr. Ewing opposed the amendment; when the question was taken and the amendment lost.

Mr. Davis thought the provisions of this bill were such as to compel the bank to receive these notes in payment of debts, and in case of refusal to suspend the collection of such debts for two years.

He thought this unjust—wrong.

Mr. Ritchey said he had been of the opinion of the gentleman from Davies; but he was convinced by the arguments of the gentleman from Knox, that he was wrong. As the Senator from Knox had well said, this money could not get into circulation, and that a branch of the bank had, through an agent, put some of these notes in circulation at New Orleans, and now refuses to take them in payment of debts, when presented.

Mr. Deben opposed the bill.

Mr. Wright thought the bill a violation of a contract made between the State and the bank, and that it was a violation of the meaning of the law of last winter. But it was said that the meaning of the law of last winter, was, by a legislative act, to declare that an act means what its face will warrant. He feared there were Senators here actuated to such legislation by mere selfish motives, that they might pay their bank debts in depreciated paper. But the worst feature of the bill is, allowing time of two years for the payment on one's own affidavit.

Mr. West said it had been conceded that the law of last winter was ambiguous; and now he asked if it would be denied on this floor, that we had a right to go behind the law to ascertain its true meaning. Such a course was not only in accordance with common practice, but with common sense. Shall the bank be permitted to take advantage of that ambiguity, and the people have no remedy?

Mr. Ewing obtained the floor, and after remarking that he should not reply to the Senator from Davies, and if the Senator's arguments should be met by anything he should say, he asked them if it would not be intentional on his part. He gave way for a motion to adjourn.

The Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Mitchell moved a call of the Senate.

A quorum being present, a further call was suspended.

Mr. Ewing renewed his remarks in relation to the bank, by saying it had been contended here that we could not pass this declaratory act without infringing on the rights of the bank, by impairing a special contract. In reply, he would say that nothing is more common in our statutes, than such declaratory acts. He read the law of last session, and contended that if any lawyer would take this law and say that it was not clearly the intent of the parties that the bank shall take these notes in payment of debts, he must say that one who would thus decide, was favorable to the bank fleeing the people. Mr. E. was proceeding to remark, in reply to Mr. Wright's remark, that some Senators might be indebted to the bank, and wished to pay it with this depreciated paper, he would reply that some Senators might be indebted to the sinking fund and wish to pay it by buying up this depreciated paper, and the vote when the ayes and noes are called on this question would show their course.

The Speaker called the Senator to order, upon the ground that no Senator's motives should be impugned in debate.

After some discussion, the Senate permitted the Senator from Knox to proceed.

Mr. Ewing said when the bank paid out these notes, they paid them out to the people, and under the spirit of this act (of last session) were bound to take back what she paid out. To say that she will not receive them again, is equal to a suspension of specie payments; and to say she shall not take it in payment of debts, is a suspension of a virtual suspension of the spirit of the act cannot be misunderstood. As to the affidavit clause, he was willing that much should be struck out of the bill, and leave it so that the debtor will simply have to prove that the notes have been presented and refused, and have a time of two years for its payment in other hands.

This is a question involving the interests of the whole people, and if the measure fail, will give that institution the bank additional power over the State.

Mr. Farmer said, in his view of the subject, the design of the law was, that the branches should redeem this money. It was a matter of much difficulty with him, how we should remedy the present evil. Some of the branches had endorsed their scrip, but others had slipped them out at the deeming them, as it were, and were now about to creep out of it. He hardly knew how to vote on the subject. It seemed very mysterious to him. He hoped, however, it would be made more plain.

Mr. Watts objected to Senators throwing out such insinuations. It was calculated to injure the credit of the bank.

Mr. Brown said the Senators had treated the subject, when speaking of the State Bank, as if it was composed of a single bank; whereas, the law had nothing to do with the bank, but solely with the branches. Some of these branches had nothing to do with these notes, but had kept clear of the internal improvement system; and had issued their notes in different amounts. Now it is proposed by this bill, to make the several branches all alike responsible. Is this justice? He thought it best to let the matter remain as it is.

Mr. Carr of Lawrence moved that the whole matter be laid upon the table, at present, that information might be obtained on the subject, through a resolution which he read. Ayes and noes being decided, ayes 30, noes 19. So it was laid on the table.

Mr. Carr of L. offered a resolution that the President of the State Bank of Indiana is hereby requested to report to this Senate, at his earliest convenience, whether or not the bank has accepted in payment of the debt due to the State, the scrip of the bank, and the system of internal improvement, in the year 1839, in State scrip of the description authorized at the last session of the Legislature; and what has been the action of the State Board, in relation thereto, and what has been or now is the course pursued by the several branches in putting into circulation the scrip, and together with such other information relative thereto as he may be in possession of.

Mr. Watts moved to amend, that whereas it has been intimated on the floor of the Senate, that there are treasury notes finding their way into circulation that was issued to pay the State's indebtedness to the bank, without said notes being paid out at the counter of the bank; and the President of the State Bank is hereby requested to report to the Senate, at as early a day as possible, if there are any such notes in circulation, not paid out as aforesaid, and if so, how such notes found their way into circulation, and to state why a greater amount of these notes have not been put into circulation by the branches which received them.

Mr. Ritchey thought the bill was a violation of a contract made between the State and the bank, and that it was a violation of the meaning of the law of last winter. But it was said that the meaning of the law of last winter, was, by a legislative act, to declare that an act means what its face will warrant. He feared there were Senators here actuated to such legislation by mere selfish motives, that they might pay their bank debts in depreciated paper. But the worst feature of the bill is, allowing time of two years for the payment on one's own affidavit.

Mr. West said it had been conceded that the law of last winter was ambiguous; and now he asked if it would be denied on this floor, that we had a right to go behind the law to ascertain its true meaning. Such a course was not only in accordance with common practice, but with common sense. Shall the bank be permitted to take advantage of that ambiguity, and the people have no remedy?

Mr. Ewing obtained the floor, and after remarking that he should not reply to the Senator from Davies, and if the Senator's arguments should be met by anything he should say, he asked them if it would not be intentional on his part. He gave way for a motion to adjourn.

The Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1843.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Brown of M. By Mr. Lowe, respecting grocery license. By Mr. Marsh, respecting a road. By Mr. Rich, respecting grocery license. By Mr. Goodenow, to vacate a town. By Mr. Matheny, respecting a dam across White river. By Mr. Shoup, on the subject of education. By Mr. Nees, of citizens of Clay. By Mr. Jackson. By Mr. Hillis, of citizens of Jefferson county. By Mr. Brown of M., of the husband of a noisy and turbulent wife, who palmed herself upon him, and told him "cold blood," that she liked another man better than him; that her children were none of his; threw hot water in his face, &c. By Mr. Carter, of citizens of Cass; which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Swihart reported a bill to locate a road in Wabash county; which was twice read and committed.

The bill to reduce the tolls on the New Albany and Vincennes road, after being amended, was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Brown of M. reported a bill for the appointment of commissioners to locate the county seat of Benton county; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

By Mr. Hawkins, to change the times of holding Probate Courts in Jay county; three times read and passed.

Mr. Major reported a bill to extend the provisions of the act, giving relief to the purchasers of Wabash and Erie canal lands; read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Hiatt, to amend the act incorporating Cambridge city; read three times and passed.

Mr. Gorman reported a bill relative to selecting jurors, &c. from bystanders, in Monroe and Brown; which being amended, by adding Lawrence, Martin, Ripley, Marshall, Fulton, Adams, Jay, Union, Elkhart, Greene, Henry, Wabash, Miami, Orange, Parke, Jackson, Owen, Franklin, Davies, Porter, Lake, Marion, Morgan, Allen, Knox, Kosciusko and Whitley, &c. was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Thompson moved to take up the message of the Senate, relative to going into the election of United States Senator; which motion prevailed, ayes 73, noes 19.

Mr. Lowe moved to reciprocate with an amendment, proposing Saturday next as the day for going into the election.

Mr. Davis of S. proposed Monday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.; provided the Senate reciprocates on or before Friday next.

Mr. Gorman hoped no action would be had until after Thursday. He looked upon the resolution, with its proviso, as dictatorial. He moved to postpone the further consideration until Friday next, at 10 o'clock, as he was not disposed to be out of order in his character. The resolution was insulting in its character, and he was not disposed to bow to this mandamus of the Senate.

The vote was taken on postponing the resolution until Friday, and decided in the negative, ayes 39, noes 58.

Mr. Simonson moved to reconsider the above vote. Mr. Simonson felt he was not disposed to act under the proviso of the Senate. It was insulting in its character. He was disposed to go for the election on Monday. There was something behind this proviso, if it was not intended as an insult to the House, that should be understood. On Friday morning he would go for taking up the resolution.

Mr. Brown of M. moved to amend the resolution in the manner in which it was sent to us. The unwarrantable conditions of the Senate were insulting and dictatorial. It was an indignity he was not willing, for one, to submit to. On Friday, when the day dictated to us for our action shall have passed by, he was ready to go into the election the moment all the members were in their seats.

Mr. Edwards defended the other House, and denied there was any dictation in the resolution of the Senate.

Mr. Norvell charged the Whigs of the Senate with dodging the question, when the House was in a hurry to go into the election. The most cowardly, in his opinion, that could have been pursued. Adopting a resolution, when three or four Democratic members were absent. He was in favor of catching them in their own trap, by adopting the resolution, just as it came from the Senate.

Mr. Brown of M. replied to the gentleman from Crawford. He had taken the position, which he thought was a fair one, that under no circumstances would he vote for going into the election, until the Houses were full. Whenever the Representative from Jackson should appear in his seat, be a Whig or Democrat, he would vote to go into the election; the election in that county might be contested; we knew not what might occur to prevent its trial.

Mr. Gorman thought it would be treason, in any Democrat, to his principles, to vote for this resolution, until the House was full. We know not what the fates might bring forth. But be the member from Jackson a Whig or Democrat, he was prepared to act the moment the House is full. We wanted, on a joint vote, and we should not be allowed to be split. What was the use of the advantage, and acting under their common proceedings as a party, they were now endeavoring to effect by stratagem what they are afraid to do in the open field.

Mr. Parker said, unless the Democrats go into the election, according to the wishes of the Senate, they would hear, from one end of the State to the other, the cry of *even heard*, rung in their ears.

Mr. Brown of M. said, if he could be shown a precedent for a proviso of the Senate's resolution, he would back out from the course he had adopted for himself to pursue.

Mr. Matheny explained his course, in regard to the election.

Mr. Wright said, had the resolution of the Senate been couched in the usual language, he would not object to it. He was in favor of a reconsideration in order that the subject might be postponed until Friday or Saturday. Did a bill ever come from either House, with a provision that the bill would become a law, provided it was acted on by a certain day? No such precedent could be given.

Mr. Simonson said, he was not for postponing the election beyond the time fixed by the Senate. On Friday he would go for the adoption of the resolution; and from that time until Monday—the day fixed by the Senate—there certainly would be sufficient opportunity for both parties to prepare for battle. If gentlemen would show us a precedent for this insidious proviso, he would now go for the resolution, proviso and all.

Mr. Shoup said, he understood the election in Jackson county would be closely contested—that the whigs had formed a plan to bring out their candidate on Sunday evening; that runners were stationed in every township to bring out the whigs in the afternoon, and to catch the Democrats napping. If the vote was close, there might be a contest, and this he feared. He saw something hidden and mysterious in the action of the Senate.

Mr. Logan would now vote to reconsider, because he did not choose to be bullied into his course by this subject. Whenever the House was full he would act.

After Bradley made a few passes at the Representative from Monroe and Brown, Mr. Gorman, that gentleman said, he is a whig, and will vote for a whig United States Senator. At least he is so in strictness, and the gentleman says, he believes in the right of instructions.

Mr. Gorman said, the gentleman from Laporte need not be uneasy about his vote. His colleague (Mr. Sluss) knew, that at least four hundred majority of their constituents were favorable to the election of General Howard. He feared there might be a contest of election in the county of Jackson.

Mr. Bradley rejoined.

Mr. Gorman said, if the gentleman from Laporte said of him, that he had, with regard to instructions, he was a coward and a scoundrel!

Mr. Sluss said, he had instructions of eleven hundred to vote for Gen. Howard. Since then he had instructions of twelve hundred to vote for a tariff and United States Bank man!